

"NATIONAL NEGRO HISTORY WEEK EDITION"

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• NATIONAL
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HULL WORRIED ABOUT LIBERIA'S WAR POSITION

Negro And White Soldiers Fight, Die Together

Fighters Are
Exploding Nazi
Inspired Myths

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(SNS)—American soldiers, Negro and white, together with their brothers in arms, Filipinos and Chinese, are fighting as a solid unit under General Douglas MacArthur, and daily making history in their heroic defense of Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines.

The detailed story of how these brave men—black, white, yellow and brown fighters for freedom—are defending this American outpost located several thousand miles from the United States mainland, cannot be told now, according to officials of the War Department, because to do so would mean revealing military information to Hitler's Axis partner, Japan.

What can be told is the fact that these heroic soldiers, fighting and dying together, are daily exploding the Hitler-inspired myths of race as they mingle their blood freely on this battlefield in the defense of American independence.

COURAGE ADMIRABLE

Careful in their comments, War Department officials this week, made no secret of their admiration of the death-defying courage shown by these men, who are demonstrating by their valor that, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin, a united people

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La. Teachers Win Skirmish For Equal Pay

Federal Judge
Overrules Motion
Of School Board

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Teachers of this city won the first victory in their court action to equalize their salaries with those of whites when Judge Boah of the Federal district court overruled the motion of the Orleans Parish school board to dismiss the case, the NAACP announced this week. The decision was handed down January 30.

The school board had filed a motion to dismiss the case on grounds of lack of jurisdiction. The decision which threw out this motion means that the case will now be tried on its merits. A. P. Thureaud is local counsel for the teachers. He is assisted by Thuregood Marshall, NAACP special counsel.

Mary Church Terrell Club Race Relations Day Event

The Mary Church Terrell Literary Club, whose membership comprises a group of the most prominent women of Jackson opened the observance of National Negro History Week, with a Race Relations Day Program in the Jackson College Auditorium, Sunday, attended by one of the largest crowds in the history of the observance, including a large number of prominent white people of the city.

With Mrs. M. M. Hubert as mistress of ceremony the audience heard a number of outstanding speakers, outstanding among whom was the address by Dr. H. M. Bullock, Director of Religious Education, Millsaps College, and Dr. S. D. Redmond, prominent Jackson Law-

Governor Announces Third Registration Day In Mississippi

Preparing—Just In Case



HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—In case Civilian Defense measures should require it, Juanita Walden of Franklin, Va., will be able to drive a tractor from the training that she received in "farm management for women," recently, taught as a part of the Civilian Defense Week program at Hampton Institute. Shown adding the finishing touches to Miss Walden's instruction is Reginald Smith, foreman of Hampton Institute's campus farm.—(HAMPTON INSTITUTE PHOTO.)

Leaving For Army Celebration Leads To Murder Episode

JACKSON, Miss.—Cary McCoy, 24, son of Mr. Tom and Mrs. Matilda McCoy of Virden Addition is dead, and his life long friend, Will Warren is being held in the County Jail awaiting the action of the grand jury, charged with murder.

The death of McCoy is reported to have been the result of a drinking party on which McCoy was celebrating before his departure for the army.

Answering a call to the scene, sheriff officers found the dead man

with three bullet wounds in the chest, a cigar but in his mouth, and a pair of brass knuckles on his right hand.

Will Warren who had gone into hiding near the scene of the crime was arrested when his father directed officers to his hiding place.

When questioned by officers Warren is reported to have said: "I had to kill him. We were celebrating his going to the army and we started fight after having too much to drink."

The body of the dead man was being held at the People's Funeral Home while awaiting completion of funeral arrangements.

Falling Tree Crushes Race Worker Here

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Instant death came to William Johnson, 25, working near Earl Ford's mill, 4 miles southwest of Causeville, as he was cutting timber.

Johnson was struck, it was said, by a sapling that was knocked down as a large tree fell. Johnson put up his arm to ward off the blow.

Johnson is survived by his wife and three children.

WHEREAS, the Act amending the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, approved December 20, 1941, provides for the extension of liability for military service for the registration of the manpower of the nation; and—

WHEREAS, the President has by proclamation on the fifth day of January, 1942, given notice to all persons in the several states, including the state of Mississippi in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, subject to registration of the third registration in accordance with the provisions of the Act as amended:

(a) That the time of said registration shall be on Monday, the sixteenth day of February, 1942, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 p. m.

(b) That every male citizen of the United States and every other male person residing in the continental United States or in the territory of Alaska or in the territory of Hawaii or in Puerto Rico, other than persons excepted by section 5 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and by section 202 of the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act of 1941, is required to and shall on February 16, 1942, present himself for and submit to registration before a duly designated registration official or Selective Service Local Board having jurisdiction in the area in which he has his permanent home or in which he may happen to be on that day, subject to the following conditions:

(1) If such male citizen or other male person on December 31, 1941, has attained the twentieth anniversary of the day of his birth and on February 16, 1942 has not attained the forty-fifth anniversary of the day of his birth and has not heretofore been registered under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 the regulations thereunder;

(2) Provided that the duty of any person to present himself for and submit to registration in accordance with any previous proclamation under said Act shall not be affected by this proclamation.

(3) A person subject to registration may be registered before the day set herein if arrangements therefore are made by local board under rules and regulations prescribed by the Director of Selective Service, public notice thereof to be given by the local board when such arrangements are made.

(4) A person subject to registration may be registered after the day fixed for his registration in case he is prevented from registering on that day by circumstances beyond his control, such person to present himself for and submit to registration as soon as possible after cause for such inability ceases to exist.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has called upon me, as Governor of the State of Mississippi to do and perform all acts and services necessary to accomplish effective and complete registration, I do now call upon and especially enjoin all officials of the State of Mississippi, the counties and municipalities therein and of-

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Mississippi to be affixed, this 21 day of January, 1942.

—Paul B. Johnson,
Governor.

Gov. Johnson Proclaims Mon., Feb. 16, Service Day

WHEREAS, the Act amending the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 provides for the extension of liability for military service and for the registration of the manpower of the Nation; and—

WHEREAS, February 16, 1942, has been designated as third registration day by the President's proclamation of January 5, 1942, and the Governor's proclamation of January 21, 1942; and—

WHEREAS, the number of persons involved in this third registration and the work incident thereto are of such significant importance to our state.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Paul B. Johnson, Governor of the State of Mississippi, do hereby proclaim February 16, 1942,

Should I Register

Many are asking this question: Should I register in the new registration Monday, February 16. In order to help answer this question, the following paragraphs explain just who MUST register.

All males born on or after February 17, 1897, and on or before December 31, 1921 MUST REGISTER.

Those who on December 31, 1941 have attained the twentieth anniversary of their birth MUST REGISTER.

Those who on February 16, 1942 have NOT attained the forty-fifth anniversary of their birth MUST REGISTER.

Those who became twenty years old on January 1, 1942 need NOT register.

A man born February 16, 1897, or before would NOT register. But, a man born on February 17, 1897 or after and on or before December 31, 1921 MUST REGISTER.

A man who was over 44 years of age but not 45 years of age on February 16, 1942, MUST REGISTER.

A man 45 years of age on February 16, 1942 would NOT register.

Officials of the Selective Service System to give full cooperation in effecting this registration as herein set forth, such registration to be in accordance with the Selective Service regulations governing registration, with every person subject to registration required to familiarize himself with such regulations and to comply therewith. I further urge all employers and state agencies of all kinds, state, county and local to give those under their charge sufficient time which to fulfill the obligations of registration incumbent upon them under the said Act and this proclamation.

WHEREAS, it is imperative, with our nation in a war for its very life, to increase and train the personnel of the armed forces of the United States, and that in a free society the obligations and privileges of military training and service shall be shared generally in accordance with a fair and just system of compulsory military training and service.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Paul B. Johnson, Governor of the State of Mississippi, do hereby proclaim and give notice that every male citizen and male person within this state within the designated age limits and subject to registration in accordance with Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and in accordance with the President's proclamation shall present himself for registration between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. on the sixteenth day of February, 1942, at the location designated by the Selective Service Office at the place of his residence or where he may be on the day designated.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Mississippi to be affixed, this 21 day of January, 1942.

—Paul B. Johnson,
Governor.

Begins 31st 'Cure-All' Feast



NEW YORK, N. Y.—Putting down the last meal he'll have for a run month, Harry Willis, former black menace of the boxing ring, prepares to begin his annual "Cure Anything" fast, a practice he has followed each year since 1911. That year the 19-year-old ring novice went to a Battle Creek sanitarium with C. A. Chandler, a railroad yard master, who cured a severe attack of rheumatic gout by fasting. Drinking nothing but water for the next thirty days, the man whom Jack Dempsey would not fight will lose 65 of his 250 pounds, and gain it all back in two or three months.

Tid-Bits Of Negro History

NEGROES DID NOT FIRST COME TO AMERICA AS SLAVES IN 1619, but at least 100 years earlier, according to ancient manuscripts, Alonzo Pietro, "Il Negro" (the Negro) was pilot of the Nina, one of the ships of Christopher Columbus, who discovered America.

IN FAIRNESS, it should be remembered that all parts of the country shared in slavery, either as importers, sellers, or buyers, and that no section has the right to lay all the blame on another. Rhode Island for example, built 103 slave ships in ten years, and in 1770 that state alone, had 150 ships engaged in slave trade.

DID THE SLAVES COME TO AMERICA EMPTY HANDED? We learn that the natives of Africa were perhaps the first to smelt iron, and were skilled weavers, rug makers, potters and wood carvers.

AFRICAN SLAVES also exhibited decided intellectual ability. There was Omar Ibn Said, North African slave, who read and wrote Arabic with ease, and was probably the African slave taken to the University of North Carolina more than 100 years ago to confer with one of the professors about Arabic language and literature.

PHYLLIS WHEATLEY, African born slave, educated in America, became a poet, and a letter from George Washington, the first President of the United States, commending her on her poetic talents on elegant lines.

BENJAMIN BANNEKER, Negro Astronomer and Philosopher, in 1770 made the first clock to strike the hours in America.

CRISPUS ATTUCKS, was the first American, white or Negro, to be killed in the Boston Massacre of 1770, which signaled the start of the Revolutionary War, during which this country gained its independence from England.

PETER SALEM won distinction at the Battle of Bunker Hill, is credited with killing Major Pitcairn, the British Commander.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, one of the most gifted American Orators, became famous both in this country and in England, because of his speeches and writings against

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Anti-American Sentiment In Liberia Grows

Hint Nazis At
Work Fomenting
Much Trouble

By ALVIN E. WHITE

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(ANP)—State department officials have requested Lester Walton, minister to Liberia, to return home for a conference on conditions in the African Republic, according to information direct from officials in charge of the far eastern division of the state department. Mr. Walton was due to leave his post at Monrovia on Sunday, flying by Clipper plane to South America and then up the coast to Washington.

Taking Mr. Walton's post temporarily will be Clifton R. Wharton, consul at Las Palmas, who flew to Africa was supposed to land at Monrovia on Tuesday, Feb. 3.

"We have every confidence in Mr. Wharton's ability," said a spokesman for the state department, and his being sent to Liberia to "take charge of affairs until Mr. Walton's return is a tribute to that confidence."

CONCERNED ABOUT COUNTRY

Questioned as to the reasons for summoning Mr. Walton, the state department representatives were frank in discussing as far as possible the situation which demand Mr. Walton's presence in this country.

"Since Liberia is not at war," he said, "the consultations naturally have nothing to do with that subject. Although the United States has not insisted that Liberia declare war on the Axis powers, there is a belief that such is not far distant." The President of Liberia, Mr. Barclay himself, has said, "the waves of the war are washing up on every Liberian frontier."

"We are more concerned with the strong anti-foreign feeling that has sprung up recently, which it seems the President is doing little to stem. Directed particularly against Americans, it is causing a great deal of unrest and we are naturally anxious to know what can be done."

HEALTH IS PROBLEM

The official then told of the difficulties the department is having in combating the rising health menaces in the African republic. Dissatisfaction generally has permitted, a grave increase particularly in sleeping sickness. Physicians sent over by the Firestone Rubber company, which is one of the principal industries in the country, met with difficulty and only after the state department had strongly interceded, did the Liberians permit the new

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Dramatist



Miss Marie Joe Browne, talented Negro Dramatist, appearing in Tugalo College Chapel Saturday night, February 14th. She will render a program of readings from Negro poets, original skits and comedy numbers.